3: Rasmussen--289 (c. 1923) 1932 Copper Eskimo
116, 192, 197

"As the Umingmaktôrmiut are the tribe living furthest east of the Eastern Eskimo group in arctic America, and thus in a way form the extreme flank of that group, whose tongue is essentially different to that of the Western group, the following contains a very comprehensive collection of their words. It makes no pretence of being a dictionary, as it is mostly built upon folk tales, songs, lists of names, etc.; nevertheless it includes many of the most commonly used words in everyday speech, in order to show that it is essentially the same language that is spoken everywhere, right over to Greenland.

It should be observed that among this tribe the letter 's' has practically disappeared, having been replaced by 'h'."

11: Stefansson--171 (1908-1912) 1913 Copper Eskimo
116, 197

"The [JMR: i.e. the Mackenzie and Dolphin and Union Straits] dialects proved to differ about as much as Norwegian does from Swedish, or Spanish from Portuguese."

11: Stefansson--174-175 (1908-1912) 1913 Copper Eskimo
116, 197

"The dialect...[JMR: i.e. the Dolphin and Union Straits Eskimo] spoke differed so little from the Mackenzie River speech which I had acquired in three years of living in the houses [175] and traveling camps of the western Eskimo that we could make ourselves understood from the first."

13: Jenness--86 (1914-1916) 1917 Copper Eskimo
116, 197

"The language of the Copper Eskimos, so far as we now know, is practically uniform. Its nearest relations seem to be with the Mackenzie dialect rather than with that of Hudson Bay, but natives from either place should make satisfactory interpreters. A Mackenzie native would probably get on better with the western Copper Eskimos and a Hudson Bay native with the eastern, but neither would have any serious difficulty anywhere."

15: Jenness--546 (No date) 1923 Copper Eskimo
197

"....the linguistic evidence definitely links the Coronation Gulf area with a central group that includes northeastern Hudson Bay from the Kazan River in the south to the Netchilik Eskimos of Boothia Peninsula. Some of the specific marks of the dialects in this region, as distinguished from the dialect of the Mackenzie delta area, are:

1. The use of n and ng instead of t in many terminations.
2. A preference for the poq and voq conjugation endings, whereas these are generally replaced in the Mackenzie area by toq and yoq.
3. The spirantizing of s to ch (of German ich), with a tendency for it to become a pure breathing in initial positions.
4. The appearance of voiceless l (this is less certain).
5. Frequent substitution of conjunctive mood for indicative."